DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. H. GORMAN & Co., Proprs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865. { NUMBER 80.

MR. WIGFALL'S SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

Gen Hood charges that Gen. Johnston did not intend to hold Atlanta. As evidence of this, he says that no officer or soldier believed it, and that Gen. Johnston had thrown up no entrenchments in front of his lines opposite Peachtree Creek. If Gen Johnston intended, as he says he did, to strike the head of Sherman's columns, as soon as they appeared across Peachtree Creek, and before they were entrenched, or had time even to deploy into line of battle, what use had he for field works? They would have been in his way if erected; and his men would have been uselessly fatigued in constructing them. Not having been present I cannot speak of the opinion of the army. But, admitting the fact, I submit that the opinion of the army is not always evidence of the intentions of the general. Is it not possible too that Gen. Hood may have mistaken his own opinion for that of th army. The evidence that Gen. Johnston did intend to hold the place is given in his report. In addition, it may be added that he held New Hope for a fortnight, and only left it because the enemy left their entrenchments confronting it—moving to the railroad and to the rear. He then held a position in front of Kenesaw for a month and left that, at last, because, by extending his entrenchments, Sherman had got nearer to Atlanta by several miles than we were. In all the fighting we had been successful, and that in positions frequently prepared for defence in a few hours. Is it probable, then, that Gen. Johnston would not have attempted to hold a place fortified already to his hand under the direction of the Engineer Bureau, and previously inspected by Major General Gilfrier, the chief engineer of our army? Why had he been strengthening it from the 5th July, with all the labor he could command, if he did not intend to defend it, in the event of his failing to crush the enemy at Peachtree Creek? Why was he strengthening it at the very moment of his removal? If the position was as weak as described by Gen. Hood why did Sherman not attempt to carry it by assault?

The place in my judgment, could have been taken neither by assault nor investment.—What are the facts? General Sherman first seized the Augusta road and held it for six weeks to no purpose. To seize the Macon road he had to let go that to Augusta, which could have supplied our army. In making that movement he exposed his flank to attack, which blunder was not taken advantage of.—His movement was concealed by a curtain of cavalry, and was probably not known to Gen. Hood in time. A large portion of his cavalry under Wheeler was in Sherman's rear, operating on his line of communications. To avoid any such *contre temps* Gen. Johnston kept his cavalry in hand to watch the movement of the enemy, and avoid being on flanked. But I do not propose to discuss General Hood's campaign, which, he says, was without fault. My purpose is simply to correct errors into which, in my judgment, he has fallen as to Gen. Johnston's, and to do this Gen. Hood has rendered it necessary to consider somewhat the operations around Atlanta. If he did, as he supposes, really commit no blunder, he is probably the only general, living or dead, who can claim such good fortune. Napier says. "The greatest masters of the art may err; he who wars walks in a mist, through which the keenest eyes cannot always discern the right path." Turenne exclaims, "Speak to me of a general who has made no mistakes in war and you speak of one who has seldom made war."

Gen. Hood charges as a fault that General Johnston abandoned territory which he ought to have defended. Similar objections were made by the King of Spain to Soult's plan of the campaign of Talavera, to which the Duke of Dalmatia replid: "Under present circumstances, we cannot avoid the sacrifices of some territory. * * This will not be distressing as it may appear, because the moment we have beaten and dispersed the enemy's masses we shall recover all our ground." * * "I conceive it impossible to finish this war by detachments. It is large masses only, the strongest that you can form, that will succeed."

Had all the scattered forces in Mississippi and Alabama been concentrated upon Sherman's rear when he was 140 miles in the interior, and his communications been thoroughly cut, what to-day would have been our condition? "All our ground recovered," Sherman's army destroyed, and Johnston's ready to raise the siege of Richmond or cross the Ohio.

Again, it is alleged that the mountainous country of Northern Georgia offered great advantages which were abandoned. Napier says: "Here it may be well to notice an error relative to the strength of mountain defiles, common enough even amongst men who, with some experience, have taken a contracted view of their profession. From such persons it is usual to hear of narrow passes in which the greatest multitudes may be resisted. Now without stopping to prove that local strength is nothing if the flanks can be turned by other roads, we may be certain that there are few positions so difficult as to render superior numbers of no avail. Where one man can climb, another can, and a good and numerous infantry crowning the acclivities on the right and left of a disputed pass will soon oblige the defenders to retreat or to fight upon equal terms. If this takes place at any point of an extended front of defiles, such as those of the Sierra Morena, the dangerous consequences to the whole of the beaten army are obvious.—Hence such passes should only be considered as fixed points around which an army should operate freely in defence of more expanded positions, for defiles are doors, the keys of which are the summits of the hills around them. A brigade is a defile, yet troops are posted not in the middle, but behind a bridge to defend the passage."

Peachtree Creek offered every advantage which deep rivers and mountain passes could afford. It was impassible for an army, except at a few points. Johnston expected to fall upon the heads of the enemy's columns as they issued from these crossings and crush them before they could form. From General Hood's Report of his own operations it seems they were allowed time not only to form, but entrench before they were attacked.

What is called General Johnston's defensive policy is severely criticized. Fewer men are lost by fighting than by retreating, &c.—General Hood does not seem to consider sufficiently the worth of an army, nor the consequences which follow the destruction of one. Napoleon said that the very first duty which a General owed to his country was to preserve his army. After the battles of Ocana and Albade Tormas, in which Ariezaga lost his army, he was defended upon the ground that the campaign was undertaken by the directions of his government. Napier repudiates such defence. He says: "Ariezaga obeyed the orders of his government! No General is bound to obey orders (at least without remonstrance) which involves the safety of his army; so *that* he should sacrifice *everything but victory*, and many great commanders have sacrificed even victory rather than *appear to undervalue this vital principle*." * * *

"Sir Arthur Wellesley absolutely refused to co-operate in this short and violent campaign. He remained a quiet spectator of events at the most critical period of the war; and yet, on paper, the Spanish project premised well." * * "This man, so cautious, so conscious of the enemy's superiority, was laying the foundation of measures that finally carried him triumphant through the Peninsula war. False then are the opinions of those who, asserting that Napoleon might have been driven over the Ebro in 1808 9, blame Sir John Moore's conduct. Such reasons would as certainly have charged the ruin of Spain on Sir Authur Wellesley, if, at this period, the chances of war had sent him to his grave. *But in all times the wise and brave man's toil has been the sport of fools!*"

The complaint against General Johnston cannot be that he would not fight, for he fought almost every day, killing and wounding 45,000 of the enemy, and losing 10,000 himself. It is that he did not stake the cause of his country on a single cast of the dice.—That he would not risk all on the issue of a single battle. When urged by the Portuguese Regency to a like course in 1810. Lord Wellington replied: "I have little doubt of final success, but I have fought a sufficient number of battles to know that the result of any is not certain, even with the best arrangements." He persisted in his defensive policy and saved Portugal from subjugation. When he had determined to absndon Spain and retreat through Portugal to Lisbon, he was urged to relieve the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, containing 5,000 men. Napier says, "This was a trying moment. He had in a manner pledged himself, his army was close at hand, the garrison brave and distressed, and the governor hororably fulilled his part. To perm it such a place to fall without a stroke would be a grievous disaster and a more grievous dishonor to the British arms; the troops desired the enterprise; the Spaniards demanded it as a proof of good faith; the Portuguese, to keep the war away from their own country, finally, policy seemed to call for this effort; lest the world might deem the promised defence of Portugal a heartless and hollow boast. Lord Wellington refused to venture even a brigade, and thus proved himself a great commander, and of a steadfast mind. It was not a single campaign but a terrible war that he had undertaken." * * * * "What would even a momentary success have availed? Five thousand men brought off from Ciudad Rodrigo would have ill supplied the ten or twelve thousand troops lost in the battle, and the temporary relief of the fortress would have been a poor compensation *for the loss of Portugal.* * * * "Massena, sagacious and well understanding his business, only desired that the attempt should be made. He held back his troops, appeared careless, and, in his proclamations, taunted the English General that he was afraid; that the sails were flapping on the ships prepared to carry him away, that he was a man, who, insensible to military honor, permitted his ally's towns to fall without risking a shot to save them or to redeem his plighted word. But all this subtlety failed. Lord Wellington was unmoved and abided his own time. "If thou art a great general, Marius, come down and fight! If thou art a great general, Silo, make me come down and fight."

Gen. McCook, U. S. A., told several of our officers, made prisoners by him, but rescued by Wheeler, that Sherman said, on hearing the change of commanders of our army, that "heretofore the fighting had been as Johnston pleased, but that hereafter it would be as he pleased." I mention this not in disparagement of General Hood. The removal of Johnston was an order to Gen Hood to adopt the offensive policy and deliver battle whenever the enemy appeared. It is to be regretted that Gen. Hood has permitted himself to become the advocate of that policy for which he was in no way responsible.

* * * * * * * *

History is always repeating itself. The Portuguese Government in 1810 became "impatient" of Wellington's delays. Fortunately for the country over which they ruled, he was not under their control. In a despatch of 7th September, he says: "It appears that the government have lately discovered that we are all wrong, that they have become impatient for the defeat of the enemy, and in imitation of the central junta, called out for a battle and early success. If I had had the power I would have prevented the Spanish armies from attending to that call," (alluding to Ariazaga's campaign;) "and if I had, the cause would now have been safe; and having the power *now* in *my* hands, I will not lose *the only chance* which remains of saving the cause, by paying the small last attention to the senseless suggestions of the Portuguese Government."

It was in this campaign that Wellington established, beyond all question, his reputation as a soldier, and that by declining battle he destroyed the army of Massena and saved Portugal. For adopting a similar policy Johnston was removed from his command. The result shows the wisdom of the General and the folly of the administration. He was covered with disgrace, but now wears the robe of honor in which popular approval has clothed him. He was superseded by order of the President, and he has been restored to command by Gen Lee. The President who superseded him has himself been superseded. In the effort to destroy Johnston the President saved Sherman from destruction.

What good to the cause was expected to result from this attack. Is it intended again to remove him if the public mind can be prepared for such an event? Is it desired that the soldiers under him shall have their faith in him shaken? To avoid either of these results I have felt it my duty to say what I have. I have examined carefully the correspondence between the Executive Department and Gen. Johnston during that eventful campaign; sent to the Senate, and now ordered to be published, and the "field returns," which show the strength of the army.

From the evidence before me I think that Gen. Hood has failed to make out his case.—Others must judge as to the correctness of my conclusions.

As to Gen. Hood's defence of himself against Gen. Johnston's supposed strictures on him, I have nothing to say. He could have embodied it, I think, with propriety, in his report, if he preferred to do so, though it would have possibly been more regular and more in accordance with the usage of the service had he sent it as a supplement to his original Report, through his superior officer. Gen. Johnston could then have made the correction, if in error; if not, he would have been afforded the opportunity of making such comments as he might think proper

LOST!

Between Weldon and Kittrell's depot, a note against J. J. Edwards, for two hundred and fifty dollars, payable in gold, and dated April 1st, 1864.

A suitable reward will be given for its delivery at this office, or to E. H. Overton at Kittrell's depot. C. B. RIDDICK,
apl 4-d3t Kittrell's, N. C.

HEADQ'RS RESERVE N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The authority heretofore delegated in General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty-one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from hospital in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:
GRAHAM DAVES,
apl 5-d3t Aid-de-Camp.
☞ Conservative, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro Citizen, copy 3 times

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:

I. General Johnston having directed that no passports shall be required from this office, to persons travelling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to else than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:
BENJ. ROBINSON,
apl 4-d3t Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Conservative copy 1 week.

10,000 SEWING NEEDLES,
All sizes,
Also, black and white Spool Cotton,
For sale by A. R. RAVEN,
apl 4-d2t Raleigh, N. C.

FABER'S PENCILS.

50 doz. Faber's Lead Pencils,
For sale by A. R RAVEN,
apl 4-d2t Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE,

50 bales Cotton and 3000 pounds Bacon, payable in Bank money. Address BOX 20,
apl 3-d6t Gaston, N. C.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

From this date, until further notice, owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies, LODGINGS, without MEALS, can be furnished at the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

WM. H. CUNNINGGIM.
April 3d, 1865 d5t* Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable residences in the city of Raleigh; one, a large two story house with an acre of land attached—all necessary out houses, and a delightful well of water. The other, a smaller, nice cottage dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen and garden attached.
For further information apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

FOR SALE.

The house, known as Spirit of the Age office, with gas fixtures attached. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of well timbered land within six miles of the city of Raleigh. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

Five Shares in the N. C. Christian Advocate company. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES
NORTH CAROLINA,
HOKE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
March 25th, 1865.

All members of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserve N. C., (now composing the 3d Regiment) who were captured at Fort Fisher, and paroled before the 1st of March, have been declared exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their Regiment, wherever it may be, or be considered and dealt with as deserters.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
mar 29-dtf Colonel Comd'g.
☞ Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

WANTED.

8 No. 1 Mules, for which I will pay good prices.
Apply to M. McMAHON,
mar 27-d12t* Halifax, N. C.

$2,000 REWARD!

Broke the Jail of Granville county on Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville county.
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865.
mar 27-d12t.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!

Repaired by an experienced workmen at moderate prices. My room at J. Kinsey's, on west side of Fayetteville street, between the Court House and the Governor's Palace
apl 1-d3t SAMUEL DUTY.

LEFT,

By a negro boy, on the 15th of March, in Dr. Jno. Shackelford stables, in the town of Franklinton, N. C., a small black Mare, 5 feet high and about 9 years old. The boy we think left on the first train of cars—we have not heard of him since. The owner will come forward, prove the nag, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold, in the town of Franklinton, at public auction, on the 15th day of April, 1865; this the 1st April, 1865. S. D. BEVES.
apl 3-d3t.

NOTICE.

About the 1st of March we delivered to a gentleman 3 packages marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Ethridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M. E. E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige
A. P. BRYAN, Agent
apl 3-d12t for Southern Ex. Co.

I Will leave Hillsboro' on the 5th of April for the Army of Northern Virginia, by way of Danville.
Conservative, Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, and Greensboro Patriot please copy.
W. A. THOMPSON.

VACANT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Forestville is now vacant. Any one desiring the situation will apply with good recommendation to J. L. DUNN,
mar 24-d3t Late P. M.

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,
mar 13-dtf Hillsboro' N. C.

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.
Apply at this Office.
mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to
mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarsbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
☞ State Journal copy.

LOST VALUABLES.

Three Gold Watches and other valuables, were stolen from the residence of Mrs. John P. Bell, Fairfield, S. C., by the Yankees. The thieves were afterwards killed and the stolen property which they had in their possession recaptured. These stolen articles have been in the possession of some of our soldiers. This advertisement is therefore inserted, in the hope that it may meet the eye of whoever may have them in possession.

One of the Watches is of large size, marked in the inside case "Jane A. Boyd;" attached to this is a hair chain, marked on one end "M. B. C.," on the other end "J. B. B.," to which is suspended a medallion with two likenesses (a young lady and a boy), a seal marked "J. B. B," and a key with a white stone.

Another is a small (lady's) Watch, with gold chain attached, suspended to which is a medallion containing a gentleman's ambrotype, a watch key with mosaic sett, and a cross.

The other Watch is of medium size, double case. To this is attached a gentleman's gold chain.

The other stolen property consists of one silver cup or mug, marked "I. H. Bell," 1 doz. silver forks, marked "J. J. B.," and 1 doz. table spoons and 1 doz. tea spoons (all silver) marked "J. H. C." Two handsome cameo sets of jewelry were also taken at the same time.

Any one leaving these articles with Jas. A. Houston, Greensboro, N. C., Charles E. Bell, Pineville, N. C., James Hemphill, Chester S. C., or Wm. Caldwell, Hazelwood, Chester District, S. C., will receive the price asked for them.

Surely our brave defenders are willing to return the property thus captured, which is endeared to the ladies from whom it was stolen by associations of the happy past, and which can only be valued by others for the money it will bring, and that the ladies are perfectly willing to give.
mar 31-d6t

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON has removed his office, from the Exchange Hotel, to his residence, on Hillsboro Street.
mar 27-dtf.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 14.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1865.

ALL Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during the months of November and December last, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

All Confederate officers and men who were delivered in James River, Virginia, at any time before March 1st, 1865, are hereby declared to be exchanged.
ROBERT OLD,
mar 22-d6t Agent of Exchange.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
MARCH 27, 1865.

All parties holding claims against the Transportation Q. M. Department, Wilmington, N. C., up till the 22d of February last, will please present them, at once, to me for settlement by certified accounts. J. B. GRAINGER.
mar 29-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

Lost, on the morning of the 28th of March, 1865, my Pocket Book, containing about $1500 in Confederate money and about $50 in bank bills also some notes of hand. The book is a large leather one, about eight inches long. I will give a liberal reward for its return to this office.
mar 30-dtf JAS. L. RICHMOND.

WANTED,

By the Ordnance Department, at Greensboro', N. C., five or six able bodied negro men. The highest government wages will be allowed and good care taken of them,
LT. JNO. M. PAYNE,
Ordnance Officer,
mar 28 d6t Greensboro', N. C.

ADOLPH COHN
WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
*** Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFER TO
A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
jan 18-dtf Agent Southern Express Company.

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large Barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.
Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.
mar 7-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, JR., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 29-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with despatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson.

Stephen, about 5 feet high, 17 years old, black color, and belongs to Patterson Houston.

Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland.

Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy.

Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison Pope.

Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years old, and says he belongs to James Gay, of Anson co., N. C.

A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law. W. H. HIGH,
Raleigh March 22, dtf Sheriff.

OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto servant, of an officer commanding a Battalion of detailed men, was separated from him in the retreat from Fayetteville, N. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or elsewhere, who may have "picked up" such a straggler will do this advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master. mar 25-d2t*

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing
MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,
mar 20-dtf 5 miles north of Raleigh.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.
H. R. HOOPER,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,
mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patript, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.
C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.
mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.
*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.
REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 9 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 25-dtf

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST. }
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865 }
GENERAL ORDER } No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.
By order
F. M. PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST, }
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865. }
CIRCULAR

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield. By order
F. M PARKER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
T. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-tf.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

The *Conservative*, of yesterday morning seizes the present as an opportune moment for hurling a diatribe against the national rulers, and as usual to strike a blow at some persons who were guilty of the '*inception*" of this war, its purpose seeming to be to impress the people that they have been duped and deceived, *led* but not *consulted*, and the *Conservative* asks the question, as to the people: "Have they not been the dupes of demagogues and partizan tricksters?" Now a more ill-timed, unwise and unpatriotic effusion could scarce be penned, than such a one as the *Conservative*, has chosen, to thrust upon the public, in this dark hour, of disaster and calamity. We do not enter upon a discussion with this paper, which may provoke intestine asperities. The duty of the hour is to mollify, assuage and subdue the passions of men, since untold horrors might readily ensue, if the vindictive animosities of political party are evoked. But we feel bound, as a matter of duty, to say to the *Conservative* in reply, that its accusation against those at whom it aims, is utterly unfounded. The "original secessionists" are not responsible for, this war, any more than the *Conservatives* partizan friends. It was Burton Craige and George E. Badger, who introduced into the Convention the ordinances of the State's secession and both these gentleman—and all the members of that Convention, of all parties, recorded their votes for the ordinance which passed and enrolled their signatures on parchment as evidence of their action. The Convention had been called for the purpose of secession; it was so plainly announced to the people and accepted by them, and after the ordinance had passed, it was approved by every press in the State, and men, of all parties without exception, endorsed and approved it. If there ever was an act of popular unanimity, the secession of North Carolina was that act. If there be any "*demagoguism or partizan trickstering*" connected with this proceeding, it would seem to be in the action of these, who have once assumed the responsibility of the deed when it was popular and promising of success, and afterwards endeavored to shirk their share of this responsibility, and to fasten odium on others, when the promise of success failed of fulfillment; and the party of the Conservative is not without its full proportion of this "demagoguism and party trickery," and the article which we are answering bears the ear marks of an accomplished adept.

But we are loathe to pursue this matter further. This is no time, if either prudence wisdom or courage or magnanimity are to have influence, for disputations and invective against portions of our own people, who are loyal to the cause, and have manifested their devotion as a class, too unmistakably to have it called in question, unless by party tricksters on the stump, for selfish purposes.

The *Conservative* would do well to emulate the example of all the press, which is abstaining from accusation and invective. It would be better employed in the endeavor to animate the army, and cheer and stimulate the patriotic sentiments of the people.

It was not in human nature to bear up against the heavy odds, which the enemy hurled upon Gen'l Lee. We learn that after almost incessant fighting, lasting from Thursday until Sunday, the enemy, on the last mentioned day, succeeded in penetrating our lines, on the extreme right, and effected a lodgment, and pushed for the South-side road. This necessitated the evacuation of Richmond, which contingency had been, to some extent, provided against, but at the moment was unexpected. We are fearful that the scenes of havoc and desolation, in that devoted city, are dreadful; a mob at the last accounts had anticipated the arrival of the enemy, and was ravaging the city.

We are informed, however, that Gen'l Lee brought off his army in excellent condition; and that the troops have undiminished confidence in their great leader. It is a glorious army. The history of the world does not record examples of noble, self-sacrificing, enduring patriotism, brighter than these of the soldiers of the Confederacy. They have borne unrepiningly the severest hadships, the most terrible exposures, constant battles, fighting, toiling and suffering only for the cause, and for love of country. Whether victors or defeated they deserve to be enshrined in the hearts of men and women, who admire valor and patriotism.

There are various and conflicting reports such as follow every great battle. Lieut. Gen'l A. P. Hill is, by one account, reported killed; by another he is said to be mortally wounded and a prisoner; again, that he is safe, well and on duty.

Maj. Gen'l. Pickett we understand is safe.

Maj. Gen'l Grimes, we regret to hear, has been wounded in the foot; we hope not seriously.

The smoke will clear up in a day or two, when we may expect to have correct accounts of the desperate fights which have concluded with the evacuation of Richmond.

While the situation is critical in the extreme, we have still the conviction, that, the Confederate people have their destinies in their own hands. If their courage and determination but half equal the hardy, resolute devotion of our forefathers, Abraham Lincoln will never rule over this land.

"We have lost rvervthing we had in the world, but, if we can only whip Sherman, I shall be satisfied," was the patriotic expression of a young lady to a gentleman, who recently visited the late battle-ground near Averasboro'.

What a contrast between this patriotic sentiment and the selfish, narrow-minded, grasping propensities of thousands of our citizens, who are saying by their actions: "If the Yankees will only let us keep our property: keep our gold; keep our negroes, *we shall be satisfied.*" The one is willing to give up *all* for liberty; while the others are willing to give up liberty, honor and nationality, if, thereby, they can *only* be allowed to clutch to their bosoms their idol and their god—*wealth.*

Foolish idolators! Deluded worshippers! What were all the wealth of this stricken land, if we should fail to achieve our independence? Confiscation would sweep it away, as a gossamer, in less time than it takes us to write this paragraph, leaving the poor, deluded wretches to bemoan their folly at leisure.

As we remarked on yesterday, what the Confederacy needs, is, men who are willing to sacrifice everything for independence; men who can say in the patriotic language of the heroic girl, near Averasboro', 'if we can only whip the Yankees we shall be satisfied," though all else is lost.

The *Daily South Carolinian*, formerly published in Columbia, but more recently in Charlotte, N. C., is now published at Chester, S. C. The editor congratulates himself, that, he is permitted to return, once more, to his State, and among his readers, and returns thanks, to the citizens of Charlotte, for attention, and favors bestowed, while a resident there.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The following is an extract from a letter received in this city from a Viginia matron, living near the border:—"My dear son talks of leaving us to-morrow; his visit has been a great comfort to me; but dearly as I love him, I cannot ask him to stay another day, for I know his country needs every man. I wish his brother was old enough to go with him. I could give them all up if by doing so we could save our suffering country."—*Richmond Sentinel.*

How well do the sentiments of that mother accord with the patriotic spirit of the young lady near Averasboro': "we have lost all, but *if we can only whip Sherman I will be satisfied.*"

We are indebted to a gentleman for a copy of the Danville *Register*, of the 4th, from which we take the following account of the evacuation of Richmond, and the fighting between Gen'l Lee and Grant, on Saturday and Sunday:

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.

The vicissitudes of war have rendered it necessary for the Confederate army to abandon the capital city. The evacuation commenced Sunday and completed, as far as could be, Monday. About three o'clock, p. m., yesterday, some four or five trains of cars arrived at this place, bringing President Davis, members of his Cabinet, Government officials, some members of the State Legislature, and a few private citizens. It is generally known that the machinery of the Richmond Arsenal has been removed within the past two weeks to other points, and also many of the records of the Government.

It would appear that while some preparation had been made for this contingency, the event was not anticipated just at this time, and consequently nearly all of the people of Richmond, together with their effects, have been left behind.

The Governor, we learn, has probably gone in the direction of Lynchburg.

Whether Danville will be made for the time being the seat of the Confederate Government, we have no means of knowing. We incline to the opinion, however, that it will be.

It is not to be expected that the loss of so important a city as Richmond will not bring some despondency upon the people, but we should remember that the holding of no one place is of vital importance in this struggle, and that while Gen. Lee may have withdrawn from his lines of defence, he will draw the enemy farther into the interior of the country where they can operate only under disadvantages. The fate of the people of Richmond under Yankee rule is a source of no little anxiety to the people of Virginia. May God shield and protect them!

Of the fighting between the armies of Lee and Grant on Saturday and Sunday, which immediately preceded, and by its result necessitated, the evacuation of Richmond, we have been able to learn but little that is reliable.—On Friday or Saturday, our forces withdrew from the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court House, and also from Stony Creek, a position on our extreme right, being confronted by superior numbers. Grant, it seems, had brought the most of his troops from the north side and massed them on his left flank, preparatory to breaking through General Lee's right wing.

On Sunday, it was reported that the enemy had succeeded in pushing back our troops and struck the Southside railroad, some eight or ten miles from Petersburg. As to further results of the fighting of Sunday, we can gather very little. Of coarse the enemy were successful, for the adverse fortunes of that day made the withdrawal of the Government from Richmond a necessary step. We have no reason to infer that the Confederate loss was heavy, or that our army sustained any great disaster. The locations of the opposing armies had become such that a reverse of any consequence, at any time, on Gen. Lee's right wing, was sufficient to render it prudent and proper that his army should take a position farther South than the one he occupied, in order to protect his flanks and keep open his communications. It would seem that the army has been manœuvered and not whipped away from the capital, and that this was accomplished through a superiority of numbers and the consequent capacity of the enemy to partially encompass our lines within his, by turning and driving back Gen. Lee's right wing.

ENGAGEMENT OF FRIDAY.

Hunton's Brigade was hotly engaged in the battle of Friday, near Hatcher's Run. They at first repulsed the enemy and drove them several miles, but the latter were subsequently reinforced and our troops withdrew to their original position.

We have been unable to collect a complete list of the casualties. In Co. A, 18th Regiment, Lt. Walters was seriously wounded, and Charles Watson badly in arm. In Co. B, Lt. Murrie was dangerously wounded in the arm. Jno. J. Hill, of Co. G, was wounded in hand, and private O'Neil, of the same company, was dangerously hurt.

For the Confederate.

From Averasboro'.

Mr. Editor:—After the battle of Averasboro', some eighty of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. They were paroled and left by the Yankees with no means of subsistence. As both armies had passed through that country, it was feared these wounded men would suffer much for food, and indeed, at Averasboro' where some twenty were left—they were in great want for several days. From the hospital at Averasboro' all that remained, twelve, in number, were recently transferred across the Cape Fear to Bunn's Level, to a region of country which had not been foraged, and they are now being well cared for. But much the larger number of wounded were left at Mr. John C. Smith's, and thanks to his energy, and the generous kindness of the neighbors, these men have scarcely wanted for anything. Mr. Smith gave up to the wounded six rooms of his dwelling, reserving but one for his family; and the three Smith families, and in fact, the whole community, have devoted themselves to the comfort of these brave men. We found them all lying on good beds, with male and female nurses by day and by night, while from far and near supplies of food were brought for there sustenance. Nor were they in want of Medical attendance, for Drs. McSwain, Robinson and McDuffy, relieved each other at intervals in the duty of caring for them. These physicians are citizens; two of them living twenty five miles from Mr. Smith's, and all of them with pressing duties requiring their presence at home. We commend to other communities the patriotic and generous conduct of these worthy people.

We found the number of wounded men at Mr. Smith's, reduced by death and removal, to twenty-seven, most of whom were from South Carolina. Twelve of this number reached Raleigh on Sunday last, and all that can be removed will spedily be transfered to other hospitals.

The wounded across the river, we did not see, but learned that they were in the care of Dr. Grimke, a Surgeon who was detailed to remain with the wounded left at Averasboro.

Of course these people were robbed of everything, but their losses seem but to have increased the ardor of their patriotism. A young lady, daughter of Mr. John Smith, remarked, when she expressed the hope that Sherman would be defeated, "We have lost everything we had in the world, but, if we can just whip Sherman, I shall be satisfied."

At Mr. Stewart's, near Averasboro', they not only wantonly destroyed much property, but took the regalia of a Masonic Lodge and tore it to shreds. Mrs. Stewart, learning that a Colonel, encamped close by, was a Mason, sent for him, and as a Mason's wife, claimed protection from the insults of a Yankee negro. While seated by her fire, he observed that she and her children were eating parched corn.—He asked her if she had no food. "None but such as you see," she replied. "Why don't you go out to camp and ask for food; they'll give you something to eat?" "No, sir," said this spirited woman, 'before I'll go and beg from Yankee soldiers, I and my children will perish.' At Mr. Stewart's I saw an old negro, named Bill, whom the Yankees hung three times to make him reveal where his master's valuables were hid. The old fellow was faithful to the end, and when, at length, they released him, he addressed them as follows: "You say you have come here to set us black people free, do you?" "Yes," replied the Yankees. "Well," resumed Bill, "My old massa raised me, and he never put a rope round my neck, and I raised my present massa, and he never put a rope around my neck, and yet, the first thing you do, you put a rope around my neck and hang me most to death, 'cause I won't betray my massa, who has always been good to me." To one of them, who asked if he didn't wish to go with them, he said, "I don't want nuthin' 'pon God's yearth, but to be free from sin and you Yankees."

The Yankees practiced upon the superstition of the credulous by pretending to discover hid treasure by divination. They had a pocket compass, and after addressing the instrument in a mysterious jargon, would pretend that the place where valuables were secreted was revealed to them, and march straight to where they knew they were concealed.

Mr. John Smith's brother told us that when the enemy were destroying and pillaging everything in his house, taking his, and his wifes apparel, breaking furniture, &c, he appealed to Gen. Slocum, who was seated in his house, to stop these outrages, when that *illustrious* corps commander merely turned his head to see what his minions were doing, but uttered not one word of reproof to the scoundrels.

Truth compels me to say, Mr. Editor, though I do it with pain, that our own troops have committed many outrages upon our people, but even for this the enemy is responsible, for they, by their barbarities, have compelled our soldiers to rob before them, and thus the habit of pillaging has been produced. No matter how the habit has been superinduced, it ought to be stopped, and I believe if the officers would do their duty it would be stopped. Nor is this fatal thieving propensity confined to the cavalry. If I were Gen. Johnston, it should cease, if I had to hang up five hundred of the rascals. In closing, your correspondent takes pleasure in announcing the return of Rev. Mr. McBride.—He was captured by the Yankees and carried to Goldsboro. He reached home last Thursday. X.

OFFICE INSP'R FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Greensboro', April 2, 1865.

COL: Will you please correct the report (contained in your paper of the 23d March,) of the officers empowered to impress animals, in the State of North Carolina.

The following is a correct list of the names of the officers who report to me and have authority to impress. Some of these officers have been ordered to report to me since I reported to you the names already published:

Major Jas N Edmonston, Inspector Field Transportation, in Charge State N. C.
Capt J B Goodloe, A Q M,
Capt James L Nichols, A Q M.
Capt J V L Rodgers. A Q M.
Capt W A Eliason, A Q M,
Capt J J Thomas, A Q M,
Capt Wm Fellers, A Q M,
Capt J W McLure, A Q M,
Capt A J Miller, A Q M.

By publishing this list you will oblige,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. N. EDMONSTON,
Maj. & Insp'r Field Transportation.

The latest news that we have from Stoneman is that he captured the town of Wilkesboro', Wilkes Co., North Carolina, on last Wednesday night. His force is variously estimated at from three to five thousand, composed of his own and Kirk's men.—*Charlotte Bulletin*

Another Letter From Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
March 23rd, 1865.

Having an opportunity to send this to Pittsboro', I drop you this communication. I wrote you day before yesterday, but do not know when it will reach you. I suppose you have heard, before this, that the people of Fayetteville, and vecinity, have fared pretty roughly. It surpasses anything I ever saw, in the shape of warfare. We all thought in Virginia, that Pope commanded the greatest set of villians, that ever disgraced the name of soldier. But they were innocents compared to Sherman's fifty thousand theives. It seems from all sources of information, that he has organized a corps, of five thousand men, detailed from each company in his army, known as "Boomers" or foragers, whose especial duty is to keep in advance, and on the wings of his army, and a free license is given to plunder, and pillage, by the wholesale; they are all mounted armed and uniformed, but are distinct from his cavalry. On Saturday the 18th, about nine o'clock, this corps went into the town and in thirty minutes, they had overrun the whole town and a scene of pillage and plunder, I venture to say ensued the has not been surpassed since the invention of Gunpowder. There was, not one house in the town that escaped them. My family fared much better than most any one else, that I can hear from, the majority of the citizens being ruined beyond redemption. You can form some idea, by my describing how my family fared. About a dozen of the most villianous looking characters bursted in the bed room, where the Ladies of the family had sought refuge, and in the most insulting language, demanded the keys, and to know where the valuabels were, threatening to break open everything unless their demand was promptly complied with. In a few moments my wife saw all her valuable silver ware swept off, her store room rifled of two or three barrels of sugar and coffee, bacon cut from the rafters and every particle of flour and meal, carried off. Another party in the house ransacked every trunk, and drawer in the house; sheets and blankets torn from the beds. Of course the females were very much terrified. If a guard had not been sent as soon as it was I should have fared as some others who lost house, furniture and supplies. The treatment of many beggars description.

Surely! surely! retribution can not be far off. I do trust this scourge may not be without good results. If our people have one spark of manhood left it will doubtless stir their hearts to vengeance. I want to be in one more campaign of invasion. Gen. Lee must issue no more orders of civilization.—The Yankees consoled the people here that they did not fare half as bad as the people of South Carolina. Their treatment must have been terrible.

CAVALRY CAMP, NEAR BOON HILL, N. C.
March 26th, 1865.

Editor Confederate:—Knowing the desire of the public to learn what is transpiring on Shermans line of march, I propose, from time to time to give you such items as I can, consistent with uncle Joe Johnson's ideas of propriety. After the battle of the 19th inst., at Bentonsville, where Sherman was compelled to concentrate his columns and delay his march four days, sustaining heavy loss—Gen. Johnston marched his forces to,—and Sherman changed his course and went to Goldsboro' where he formed a junction with Schofield on the 22nd, since which time thing's have remained tolerably quiet. Prisoners captured yesterday and the day before state that Sherman will remain in his present position ten or twelve days to clothe and pay off his soldiers. In the mean time they have opportunity to send to their friends in the North, the property stolen from citizens on the grand raid through South and North Carolina.—Our great commander is no doubt watching him with argus eyes and when he starts again, whether he go west, toward Raleigh, or North, toward Richmond, will be ready to make his march much more difficult than it, has been heretofore, since he left Atlanta last fall.

Our cavalry scouts are annoying the enemy greatly, bringing in many prisoners daily.—Since Sherman left Savannah, Gen. Wheeler's corps scouts, consisting of forty men of the 8th Texas cavalry, commanded by the gallant Captain Shannon, have killed and captured upwards of six hundred Yankees, captured two pieces of artillery, several wagons, and several hundred horses, besides thousands of dollars worth of other property, stolen by the enemy from citizens. If all had done as much, there would now be little of Sherman's army left.

A reconnoissance yesterday, by Gen'l Dibrell, showed the enemy's forces to be camped in the immediate vicinity of Goldsboro. Their pickets are about three miles this side.

Our Chaplain preached as an excellent sermon this morning, which is the first we have had in our command for nearly twelve months.

G. HAMPTON M.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—We notice that our neighbor, the Salisbury *Watchman*, has an article proposing a certain gentleman as a candidate for Congress in this District.—We presume the *Watchman* is under the impression that the election for members of Congress in this State takes place in August next. If so, it is in error. The next election for members of Congress (according to present laws) will not be held until August, 1866.

The history of the matter is this: The Congressional elections were formerly held once in two years in August, but the State Convention passed an Ordinance changing the time to November—and the last Congressional election in this State occurred in November, 1863. The Legislature, at the session held just after the election, changed the time back to August, but (by mistake, it is supposed,) provided that the next election should be held in August, 1866. As August, 1865, would have been the regular time for holding the election, a bill was introduced at a late session of the Legislature correcting the error of a previous session, and fixing the time in August, 1865. From some cause this bill failed to pass the Senate, and the consequence is, the election cannot be held until August, 1866, (unless the Legislature, which meets next month, amends the law.)

The term of the present members of Congress does not expire till February, 1866. If Congress should be called together at any time between February and August, 1866, (and our present State law remains unchanged,) we presume the Governor can order special elections for members.—*Western Democrat.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that one of the up trains from Richmond ran off the track, near South Boston, yesterday, killing several persons. The track was damaged somewhat by the accident and the other trains, several of which were coming from Richmond to this place, were delayed some hours in consequence We were unable to ascertain the names of the individuals killed or injured.—*Danville Register.*

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, March 4.—Late Montgomery papers state that Gen. Clanton was wounded three times in the late fights with the Yankees, around Pollard, and was captured and died in the hands of the enemy.

A terrible accident occurred on the Muscokee Railroad near Columbus Ga. The freight train run off the track and five thousand pounds of powder exploded with terrible effect, five of the seven cars attached, and engine were knocked to pieces and lay beneath. The cars plowed to the depth of four to five feet. Henry Ralston of Macon and his negro boy Farmer blown fifty feet, and were horribly mangled. Two cars molasses and tobacco blowed promiscuously over the woods.

The explosion was caused by the concussion of several thousand pounds of torpedo fuses, exploding from jolting when the cars ran off. The noise was heard at a distance of fifty miles. Several persons were wounded.

News from Savannah report that a large quantity of goods were being reshipped to New York for want of a market.

Large numbers of runaway negroes are shot daily, by scouts, in the vicinity of Savannah and Charleston; there is little chance for any of them to get into Savannah. The garrison of the city was 2500 troops, two-thirds of them negroes.

The Yankees took from Mr. Lamar his Confederate money and securities and paid him with it for his own cotton. There is a fatal epidemic prevailing amongst the negroes, in the city; thirty die daily. The Yankees have erected a new line within their old line of fortifications.—They ran them through the Catholic Cemetery and have not permitted the removal of remains by relations.

The Raid on Weldon.

We are gratified to learn, that, the raiders on Weldon have been successfully driven back; about fifty prisoners of this party reached here yesterday. Gen'l Baker commands at Weldon, and we are informed, that, the work on the raiding party was accomplished, mainly, by Captain Jas. W. Strange's cavalry company.

Dr. W. W. Gray, an old and respectable citizen died at his residence in this city on yesterday. Dr. Gray was, for many years, a printer in the Richmond *Enquirer* office, and subsequently in the Raleigh *Register* office.—He was the proprietor of the celebrated "Gray's Ointment." He has been in low health for four years. He died in the 77th year of his age.

SOUND ADVICE.—The Richmond *Whig*, in a brief and excellent article lately upon our recent reverses and the way to retrieve them, says:

"Let our people but spurn the temptations of ease and luxury, let them but cultivate true manhood and a Spartan defiance of hardships, and let them but havte the false and treacherous foe, who has first swindled us and then deceived us, then outraged us, and who finally would crush, conquer and enslave us, and we shall be doubly nerved for suffering, and for revenge."

We say Amen to all this, and if the words of the *Whig* could sink as deep into the hearts and consciences of the Southern people as they ought, then indeed would it be absolutely certain that we would not only speedily recover from our late military disasters but win other and more decisive and glorious victories, which would compel our obstinate and perverse foe, were he a hundred times more dogged and stubborn than he is, to consent to terms of an honorable peace. Who can reconcile it to himself whilst his country is in the throes of a crisis big with her destinies—whilst our brave army is enduring without a murmer all sorts of privations, hardships and exposures—whilst we stand upon the narrow isthmus, on one side of which lies a bondage and degradation indescribably worse than Helotism or Africanism, and on the other side liberty and independence and all their blessings and glories—who, we say, can reconcile it to himself, in such a state of things as this, to indulge in the enjoyment of life's luxuries or in any gratifications pertaining to souls at ease and in contrast with the sufferings which abound all over our land? Who, amidst such scenes of distress as are now spread through whole communities of our people can have the heart to revel in the superfluities or in the more than ordinary comforts of life? Who does not feel his heart burn within him as appeal after appeal is made to him for contributions for the relief and sustenance of the army and for the deliverance of his country from the perils which environs it? Yes—we say with the *Whig*, "let our people spurn the temptations of ease and luxury—let them cultivate true manhood and Spartan diffiance of hardship," and all will be well. With this spirit blazing in their bosoms, they will under a smiling Providence, achieve their independence, and this Confederacy will be admitted ere long into the great family of Nations, and go on prospering and to prosper in its new career. All depends upon the people. *If they* will stand by the army and the cause—if *they* will but do *their* duty the result of the mighty struggle will far more than compensate them for any sacrifices and self-denials they may voluntarily subject themselves to. They will be richly repaid for all these by the precious, the inestimable blessings of freedom, based upon the great principles which our forefathers left us as a priceless legacy, and a faithful and steady adherence to which can alone secure the national happiness and prosperity to which we aspire.—*Petersburg Express.*

STONEMAN'S RAID.—For some days past rumors have been current in this place, about a raid from East Tennessee in this direction, or Salisbury or Greensboro. It is said that the Yankee Gen. Stoneman has some four or five thousand cavalry under his control, and that he was in Caldwell county on Thursday last, and burnt Patterson's Factory Thursday night. The latest news states that the enemy had entered Iredell county and burnt Eagle Factory. It is also reported that a part or the whole of the force occupied Salem on Saturday last. If this is so (and we learn that the news is authentic) the design of the enemy is to reach Greensboro, or Danville, or cut the Railroad running from Greensboro, to Danville. And it may be that a portion of the command will attempt to reach Salisbury.—We learn that preparations are making to defeat the enemy, whatever his designs may be.

Western Democrat.

We understand that there are several hundred sacks of Coffee and a large quantity of Tea, belonging to the Government, held by the Navy Department at this place. While this is the case, why is it that our sick and wounded soldiers are suffering for nourishment? Why cannot this Tea and Coffee be used for their benefit? We have about 1200 sick and wounded soldiers in Charlotte who have been fighting the battles of the country, and we are sure they deserve and need tea, coffee and sugar, and ought to have it while the Government has a pound on hand.—*Western Democrat.*

SENSIBLE NEGROES.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* learns from a returned prisoner from Elmira, New York, that on the boat that brought him to the shores of Virginia were a number of negro prisoners who had been captured by the enemy from time to time, and every effort possible was made by the Yankees to dissuade these men from returning to the Confederacy. They were offered sundry inducements, among other things, the sum of one thousand dollars each, to remain in the North and enter the armies of the enemy. They resisted every overture, declaring that they were "Southern men and would live and die in Dixie." They were proof to the last and are now returned safely to the land they love.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Dr. W. W. GRAY will take place, from his residence, this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. His friends and the public are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUTIFUL ORGANDIS MUSLINS,
For sale at J. KINSEY'S.
apl 6 d2t*

AUCTION SALE.

In addition to the articles already advertised, we will sell, this day, 10 lbs. superior Black Tea, 10 lbs. Black Pepper, 20 lbs. Adamantine Candles, 30 lbs. white bar Soap, 1 gross superior Matches, a lot of brown Windsor and Castile Soap, 150 lbs superior Coffee, and 3 pieces Sheetings.
—ALSO—
A lot of Furniture, and one Rockaway Harness.
GREECH & LITCHFORD,
apl 6-d1t Auctioneers.

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION SECOND CONGRESS 1864.

No. 83.

An Act to regulate, for a limited period, the compensation of the officers, clerks, and employees of the civil department of the government in the city of Richmond.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the term of twelve months, from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of each of the following named officers and employees shall be as hereinafter designated, viz: the Vice President of the Confederate States, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, each ten thousand dollars.

The Assistant Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Attorney General, each eight thousand dollars; and the Treasurer of the Confederate States, the Comptroller, the Register of the Treasury and Auditors, seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

The Chiefs of the Finance, Appointment and Contract Bureaux of the Postoffice Department, the Chief of the Treasury Note Bureau, the Chief of the Bureau of War, the Superintendent of Public Printing, the Commissioner of Taxes, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Chief of the Produce Loan, each, seven thousand dollars.

The chief clerks in the several Executive Departments, the chief clerk in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, the chief of the Bureau of War, the Disbursing clerks of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the law clerks in the Department of Justice, the examiner of Patents, the principal clerk in charge of the Inspection office of the Postoffice Department, the Private Secretary of the President, and the Register of the Navy, each, six thousand dollars.

All clerks, artizans and employees, civil, detailed or retired, in the President's office, and in the several Executive Departments, bureaux, offices, workshops, posts and places, and their respective branches, in and about the city of Richmond, fifty per cent. in addition to the amount now paid them: Provided, That no clerk shall be paid an annual compensation exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars: And provided further, that this act shall not be construed to embrace any of the persons entitled to the benefits of an act entitled "an act to regulate the pay and allowances of certain female employees of the government," approved 8th day of February, 1865.

Approved February 25, 1865.

No. 84.

An Act for the further organization of the field artillery of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the artillery of an army in the field there may be allowed such field officers, in addition to those already authorized by law, as the Secretary of War may approve, on recommendation of the Commanding General: Provided, That the whole number shall not exceed one major to command each battalion; one colonel or lieutenant colonel, aided by a major, to command each battalion of not less three nor more than four batteries; and one colonel, aided by a lieutenant colonel and major, or by two majors, to command a battalion of not less than five nor more than six batteries; such battalions to be formed, changed or disposed, at the discretion of the General commanding the army with the sanction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. That in addition to general officers of artillery already authorized by law, there may be appointed one major general, with the staff of a cavalry general of like grade, to command the artillery of an army in the field having not less than one hundred and sixty guns; and one brigadier general, with the staff of a cavalry general of like grade, to command the artillery of each army corps or department having as many as sixty-four guns.

Sec. 3. That promotions in the artillery above the rank of captain shall, in all cases, be by selection.

Sec. 4. That promotions to temporary rank may be made by selection to fill vacancies in all grades occasioned by disability, imprisonment in the hands of the enemy, or other causes occasioning temporary vacancies.

Sec. 5. That the better to secure such skill and attention as may preserve artillery horses, under the hardships to which they are exposed, generals commanding armies in the field are hereby empowered, whenever they shall be satisfied it is required by the interest of the service, to effect transfers, by exchange between artillery drivers, found unsuccessful with their animals, through inaptitude or neglect, and infantrymen recommended as of tried skill in the management of horses, regard being had, in such exchanges, as far as practicable, to the preference of the men for certain commands.

Approved February 25, 1865.

HEADQ'RS WHITFORD'S BRIGADE,
(Near) TARBORO', March 31st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

All men absent from the 67th and 68th N. C. Regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their commands is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Post at Tarboro'.

By command of Col. J. H. WHITFORD:
JOHN GUION,
apl 5-d3t. A. A. General.